THE DAILY JOURNAL FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1903.

Telephone Calls (Old and New), Business Office .... 238 4 Editorial Rooms .... 86

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. BY CARRIER-INDIANAPOLIS and SUBURBS. Sunday included, 36 cents per month. without Sunday, 40 cents per month. without daily, \$2.60 per year. ingle copies: Daily, 2 cents; Sunday, 5 cents. BY AGENTS EVERYWHERE. Daily, per week, 16 cents. Daily, Sunday included, per week, 15 cents. nday, per issue, 5 cents. BY MAIL PREPAID. ally edition, one year.

ty only, one year. REDUCED RATES TO CLUBS. Weekly Edition. three months. ..25 cents scription taken for less than three REDUCED RATES TO AGENTS.

ubscribe with any of our numerous agents of JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY Indianapolis, Ind.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an eight-page or a twelve-page paper & 1-cent stamp; on a six-teen, twenty or twenty-four-page paper, a 2-cent stamp. Foreign postage is usually double these All communications intended for publication in paper must, in order to receive attention, be mpanied by the name and address of the postage is inclosed for that purpose.
tered as second-class matter at Indianapolis,
postoffice.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL Can be found at the following places: NEW YORK-Astor House.

CHICAGO—Palmer House, P. O. News Co., 217
Dearborn street; Auditorium Annex Hotel,
Dearborn Station News Stand. CINCINNATI-J. R. Hawley & Co., Arcade. LOUISVILLE-C. T. Deering, northwest corner of Third and Jefferson streets; Louisville Book Co., 254 Fourth avenue, and Bluefeld Bros., 442

ST. LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Depot. House, Fairfax Hotel, Willard Hotel. DENVER, Col.-Louthain & Jackson, Fifteenth

DAYTON, O .- J. V. Wilkle, 29 South Jefferson COLUMBUS, O .- Viaduct News Stand, 384 High

Now that the campaign is on in Chicago the Democratic Chronicle says "there i no excuse for voting for this squalid polltician under misapprehension," the "squalid politician" being the Democratic candidate

Marsachusetts is the one New England State supposed to be in favor of an excharge of natural products with Canada but the Massachusetts House voted down a few days ago, a Canadian reciprocity

It is appounced that no more British coal will be shipped to the United States, as a recent investigation has shown that Engno more coal to sell us at any price under any circumstances. The fact is the United Kingdom proposes to husband its greatly diminished coal supply.

The case now being argued at St. Louis in which the government is attacking the merger of three great railroad systems will probably result in a very broad defini tion of the power of Congress to regulate interstate commerce. The arguments in support of the government's position are - very strong.

As late as Monday a Washington correspondent was doubtful regarding the ratification of the Panama canal treaty because of the powerful railroad lobby about the Capitol. One of these days some people will come to the conclusion that there is a deal of nonsense told about Washington lobbies, or that they are no longer power-

William Jennings Bryan was forty-three years old yesterday. He is in the prime of life, enjoys superb health, has already twice been candidate for the presidency, and his days are almost sure to be long enough to warrant him in believing he will be eligible for at least six more nominations by the unterrified, mountain-buttressed and rock-ribbed Democracy.

The mention of ex-Governor Francis, of Missouri, president of the St. Louis World's Fair Association, as a presidential possibility has caused him to declare in the St. Louis Republic that he cannot think of it with the work of the exposition on his hands. In other words, being the head of the world's fair is vastly more imporing a Democratic candidate for

Senator Newlands's advocacy of annexation of Cuba at a time when the little seems to be making headway in maintaining a stable popular government was in very bad taste, to put it mildly. The Cubans have expressed no desire for On the contrary, they are in favor of independence. Mr. Newlands would deny the republic all assistance in order to force it to accept annexation, regardless of its wishes.

The new labor organization, incorporated in New York, is exactly in line with some local funions recently formed in this State. It is called the Independent Labor League of America, and appeals especially to nonunion men or those who prefer a different kind of union from the present one. main objects are the same as those of existing labor organizations, except that it will oppose strikes, lockouts, boycotts and blacklists, and will demand the recognition of individual merit and rights.

Attacks on our military policy in the Philippines have pretty much ceased, but all the new facts that come to light are vindicative. The Manila Times, commenting on the Glenn trial, says it furnished a complete justification for the aggressive conducted in Samar, and thinks it "very probable that had the plain facts former, made the principal speech at the of the campaign been brought out at the trial of General Smith he would have been promptly cleared by the court." Again, a Mr. Shepard had prepared himself with letter is published from Captain Hartford, great care and went to Chicago with a who was British consul at Manila during the entire war, in which, writing to an

As an old cavalry and infantry officer, I shall always remember with great pleasure and pride my association in Manila with iid and humane army of our o-Saxon race on earth, and while, as an nglishman, I naturally glory in your hours of triumph and victory, my sympathy th your trials is as strong as it is with the British soldier, who, like your own, has ods of those who ought to upport and honor him.

There is abundant reason to fear that the arrended treaty with Cuba, which was the Senate yesterday, will not be solisfactory to the Cubans. The Gorman amendment requiring that the treaty fore it can go into effect will delay its going | reformer resorted to demagogy and

other amendments may lead the suspicious Cubans to infer that they have been trifled with and thus cause them to become unfriendly. The Republicans made it very clear in nearly all their state platforms that they were anxious to have closer relations with Cuba, but the Senate has trifled with the matter after suggesting that a treaty would be better than an act of Congress. It is said that a number of Republican senators were hostile to the treaty, but dared not vote against it. But why should senators, except those who live in States in which are a few beetsugar plants, be opposed to it? Why should they not be eager to ratify a treaty that will give us a market for \$25,000,000 worth of American products? Fortunately, the conditions in Cuba have greatly improved, and the treaty is not as necessary as it was in December, 1901. It is announced that the postponement is a scheme of Senator Gorman to force consideration of the entire tariff question by the next Congress. Mr. Gorman has had some experience with tariff bills, but it was not of a nature that he could be expected to renew the experi-

A SMALL SPECIMEN OF A SENATOR. Senator Hernando De Soto Money, of Mississippi, has never done anything to entitle him to popular respect, and if he had his speech in the Senate on Wednesday should deprive him of it. It was the speech of a narrow, vindictive partisan and an ignorant Bourbon of the worst type. His attack on President Roosevelt was indecent, and that on the colored race showed about equal ignorance of the truth of history and willingness to pervert it.

Senator Money declared that Mr. Roosevelt "is not so much an American President as he is the President of the black belt." He would not dare to assert in plain terms what this declaration implies. He would not dare to assert that President Roosevelt did not come to the office in a constitutional way, or that he has violated the Constitution in the exercise of any of its functions. Mr. Roosevelt is an American President in a far truer constitutional sense than Mr. Money is an American senator, because the title of the former is not tainted with fraud, while that of the latter is rotten with it. Senator Money's grievance against the President is that he has appointed some colored men to office in the South. Does Senator Money know that the Constitution of the United States makes colored men citizens, even as he himself is, and that if the President refused to recognize their citizenship he would violate his oath of office and be liable to impeachment? Before denouncing the President for appointing a few-a very few-colored persons to office in States where they constitute a majority of the population Senator Money should be prepared to show that any such appointee has been unworthy or unfit on any ground except that of color.

The Mississippi senator's declaration that

"the whole truth of history shows the utter

incompetence of the colored race for selfgovernment" shows his ignorance as well as his malice. History does not show that the colored race has ever yet had a chance at self-government, and it shows that for many centuries Mr. Money's white ancestors showed less capacity for self-government than the blacks of the South do today. Perhaps if Mr. Money could return to earth two or three hundred years hence, when the era of slavery shall have been forgotten, when the color question shall have become obsolete, and when black men and white men shall be working together in the cause of a common civilization, he might change his mind. Even now there are scores of colored men in the United States more deserving of public respect than Senator Money, because they have achieved conspicuous success under the greatest possible difficulties. There are colored orators with whom Senator Money cannot compare, there are colored editors who would not give him a job, and there are colored business men who could buy and sell him out several times over. If he should happen to visit London, Paris or Berlin at the same time with Booker T. Washington he would find that the president of Tuskegee, born a slave, and a selfmade man, is much better known in cultured circles of Europe than the senator not be invited to some distinguished functions where Booker T. Washington would be the guest of honor. When Senator Money, graduated at an obscure university in Mississippi, shall have received an honorary degree from Harvard University, as Booker T. Washington has, in the presence of a distinguished audience, it will be time enough for him to speak contemptuously of the possibilities of the colored race.

Senator Money's protest against raising the question of "social equality" still further emphasizes his smallness. The white man who talks about "social equality" virtually confesses his personal inferiority and his unwillingness to compete with the negro on equal terms. He virtually admits that in a free-for-all race, where talent and merit alone shall count, he may be left behind. In a free country, where every man may choose his associates, no person need fear social equality except he who feels that he needs the support of artificial or adventitious circumstances to enable him to hold his ground. Senator Money has advertised the fact that he belongs to that class.

## A WOULD-BE DEMOCRAT'S

DISAPPOINTMENT. Edward M. Shepard, who was Tammany's last candidate for mayor, but sometimes posing as an independent Democratic rebanquet of the Iroquois Club of Chicago last Monday night. It was evident that speech which was expected to attract much attention. The Brooklyn Eagle, a Democratic paper, is now interested in the reorganization of that party upon a platform that will insure a sound government based upon law and securing to the individual freedom and justice. It seems to indulge the hope that a reorganized Democratic party can cut clear of demagogy, of the often to suffer from the malignant and populism of Bryanism and of the Democratic habit of making class appeals. The Eagle evidently expected that Mr. Shepard would deliver a speech which would be a keynote for that ideal Democratic party

> for which the Eagle hopes and prays. Mr. Shepard's speech did not come up to the expectations of the Eagle. Speaking for the reorganized Democracy, the sometime

into operation several months, probably a pealed to those who do not prefer law and year. The amendment further reducing the order to license. For instance, Mr. Shepard. duty on flour, corn meal, etc., is one which | who is a corporation lawyer, took occasion will not please the Cubans. These and to criticise the action of United States courts in the use of injunction power in matters relating to outrages occasioned by strikes, which, as the Eagle tells Mr. Shepard, have led to riots, murders, intimidation, business ostracism and other evils which cannot be charged against either civil or foreign war. This is what the Democratic Eagle says to the Democratic

To the degree to which the action of the federal judiciary has mitigated, reduced, prevented or checked these results, and to the degree to which that action has sought to punish those who have produced such results those courts have commanded the gratitude and admiration of stable, thoughtful, order-loving and justice-loving men. We think Mr. Shepard himself has felt more secure in person and in property -his many affluent and admirable and lib eral clients certainly have-because of such action of the federal courts. That action has been a reassurance to liberty, a bulwark to order and a veto to anarchy. Abuse of it is within the capabilities of language. But it does not deserve abuse. And we are satisfied that the attempt to "unify" any political party in antagonism to it will as tactically unwise as it is morally amazing The Eagle is also surprised and pained

that Mr. Shepard should put the "captains of industry" on one side and wage earners on the other and declare that in order to hold capital in check labor must strive to have an organization as powerful, and adds that "we may not always be as nice as we should in treating fellow-laborers whose separation from us seemed to strengthen the hands of organized capital." The right of both to organize is everywhere granted, but the Eagle reminds Mr. Shepard, who framed the agreement of the sugar trust so that the laws cannot break through it, that all this organization does not insure any corporation against competition, the aggregate of the units of which outweigh and outclass it. In regard to the intimation that organized labor might not always be as nice as it should in treating laborers who are outside the organizations the Eagle does not spare the orator, but says:

The plea which they would make in justihorrent to justice, disgraceful to government and shocking even to any barbarism veined with manhood is one which we wish had never been advanced at all-or at least had been advanced by another man.

The wonder is that the Eagle expected anything else from Mr. Shepard, for, whatever a man's personal beliefs may be, when he makes a Democratic speech which he thinks will be effective he feels bound to make bids for the support of those who are hostile to such enforcement of the laws as will suppress rioting and violence, and to array one part of the forces of industry against the other regardless of consequences. These are the men whom Archbishop Quigley denounces for "sowing discord" to the danger of the country.

# THE HUMORISTS.

Dutiful Child.

The Smart Set. Caller-Isn't this your sister's birthday? Little Bessie-Yeth, thir; but you muthn't athk me how old the ith, cauthe I promithed not

Breach Imminent.

Kansas City Journal. "You and Brooks are good friends, are

"Yes, we are at present. But I'm going

The Useful Casey. Brooklyn Life. Larry-They do be that. Faith, if ut wuzn't

fur Casey, the foreman, the job'd not last a

Wise Girl. Mayme-Jack has been awfully reckless, but

Edyth-And are you going to marry him?

Mayme-Not me; I'm no blotter. Patriotic Confidence.

"Then you don't share the apprehensions which ome people have expressed concerning this coun-

"Certainly not," answered Senator Sorghum. Me and the trusts have too much money invested in this country to let anything very serious happen to it."

## How She Managed It.

Baltimore American. Blossom-What have you given up during Lent? Flossie-Sweets of every sort. Rlossom-But you are so fond of them. How

Flossie-Well, you know, Sunday is a feast day, and on Saturday night I lay in a supply. And on Sunday I eat so much confectionery and cuke that I can't look a sweet morsel in the face | that no one in search of a home would go for a whole week. There's nothing like self- to Alaska and be restricted to eighty acres denial for discipline

#### How They Got In. Chicago Tribune

"You're the publisher of the blue book, aren't

"Yes, ma'am. "I want to ask you"-here she opened a copy of the book and pointed out an entry in it-"why you put these people in? They live only a few doors from me, and I know all about them. I don't like to see their name right next to mine. They're as poor as Job's turkey, and the mother of the family writes for a living."

"I know she does, ma'am. We put your name in the book because she asked us to do it as a personal favor to her. She said you'd feel hurt

#### ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS. The Duke of Argyll is quoted as saying:

'I hope some day the British composer and author may have a fair reception on the London stage. The New York subway, it is expected, will be ready for business in its whole length by January next. The contractors

will finish their labors months in advance of the time stipulated in their contracts. France spends annually for her colonies. a little more than \$25,000,000, while the aggregate of its business with them-export and import-is only \$62,000,000, and only 4,000 a year emigrate to French colonies. But France has not been the least successful country in building a colonial empire, for Germany's geographically large possessions cost more than the aggregate of the exports and imports from them Mme. Maurice Maeterlinck, wife of the

Belgian poet, dramatist and novelist, who has been playing the part of the Lady Godiva of Pisa, Monna Vanna, spouse of Guido Colonna, with great success in Germany and Austria, is popularly suppose to be thoroughly French. This is not the Mme. Maeterlinck was known in Paris as the actress Mile. Georgette Lelanc. She has recently stated that she is of Italian origin. The kerosene cure for mosquitos has not

proved all that was expected, being difficult to apply adequately to the surface of standing water. The news now comes from Berlin, however, that Dr. Dempwolff, the head of the expedition sent to New Guinea to find a cure for malaria, has found an aquatic insect which destroys the eggs of the anopheles or malaria-bearing mosquito and he thinks that it can be cultivated in such numbers as to be efficatious.

Mrs. Roosevelt has politely but positively refused to send a handkerchief to the bazar which the women of the Minnesota Territorial Pioneer Asse dation expect to give in April. Since the women of Texas who begged a handkerchief of her characterized her gift as a "cheap cotton rag" she has turned a deaf ear to all similar petitions. At the time of the abolition of the handker- as it is only fifteen years since this ar

chief bureau the abuse of Mrs. Roosevelt's generosity had grown to outrageous pro-

#### LAND LEGISLATION.

What Was Attempted During Recent Session and What Accomplished.

Washington Star. Representative Lacey, of Iowa, chairman of the House committee on public lands, in reviewing the work of the session regarding public land legislation for the Star, concludes that the work accomplished is unusually large in volume and highly satisfactory as to policy and public good.

"Taken altogether," Mr. Lacey declared, there was more accomplished in the way of public land legislation at the short session of the Fifty-seventh Congress than has been accomplished at any time previous in the same length of time.

"There were some disappointments in this connection, however, as one of the disastrous results of the Democratic filibuster in the House during the closing days of Congress was the failure of legislation which had been agreed upon for the opening up for settlement of 2,150,000 acres of agricultural lands in several of the largest Indian reservations of the country. The early part of the session had been devoted by those interested in this legislation to getting a satisfactory basis for the legislation. This had just been reached when the filibuster inaugurated.

"Members of the appropriations committee, headed by Mr. Cannon, opposed the position contained in the first bills inroduced, that the Indian lands should be bought by the government and then thrown open to settlement. There was no opposition, however, from this quarter to the proposition to have the government act as rustee for the sale of the lands to the settlers by the Indians. By this plan the government was to purchase the lands in trust, and as they were sold to settlers pay the purchase price to the Indians. Under this plan 500,000 acres was to be thrown open in Oklahoma, 540,000 acres of the Rosebud reservation in South Dakota, 1,000,000 acres of the Crow reservation in Montana, and 200,000 acres of the Devil's Lake reservation in North Dakota. The only measure of this class which was allowed to get through was a bill throwing open to settlement 100,000 acres of the Red Lake reservation. It is estimated that if all the measures had become laws, homes would have been furnished for somehting like 50,000 families on the very best of agricultural land in the country.' optimistic that

ession of the next Congress and predicts that there will be a stampede on the part of settlers to secure homes on the fertile lands of these various Indian reservations. "One of the most important accomplishments of the session just closed in the way of public land legislation." he continued 'was the opening up of the gilsonite mineral lands of the Uncompangre Indian reservation in Utah. There has been a eated controversy about opening up this ineral deposit for the last ten years. This reservation contains the entire world's upply of gilsonite, so far as known. Gilsonite is a high form of asphalt or pitch. There is also on this reservation large deposits of elaterite, a substance used as roofing varnish. Both minerals are in a very pure state, and it is believed the gilsonite can be profitably used for street paving. If this is proved true the deposits will be of incalculable value to the commercial world.

legislation will go through early at the first

"The question of how best to throw these mineral lands open to the public was one which engrossed the attention of the lawmakers for some time. The conclusion reached was that the old discoveries, or location made prior to 1891 should be held valid. At the time these first discoveries were made this land was under "executive order," and the general belief at that time was that the mineral lands of such reservations were subject to location the same as other mineral lands. In order to prevent these lands falling into the hands of a monopoly the law which provides for their opening reserves every other section of land to the government. This is somewhat disappointing to many prospectors who have located claims in the last few years, as they will not be allowed to acquire title to the locations they have made should such locations happen to be on the section

reserved by the government. "There was some important legislation during the session in preserving the wonderful natural curiosities of the country The House passed a bill for the time making the petrified forest of Arizona a national park. This petrified forest contains several thousand of agatized trees, which, on account of the lack of authority are being rapidly destroyed and carried away by curlo hunters. Dynamite has been freely used on some of the most val-

uable of the specimens.
"The wonderful wind cave of South Dakota was made a national park. This remarkable cave is an extinct geyser. Crator lake in Oregon was also set apart as a national park. The works of the cliff and cave dwellers of New Mexico were also made the subject of legislative consideration, but no final action was reached in the effort to preserve them under special governmental jurisdiction. 'Under the leadership

Roosevelt an effort was made to pass a bill creating havens of refuge for game in the forest reserves of the country. A bill was introduced both in the House and Senate. Opposition developed in the House, and the bill introduced there failed. The Senate succeeded in getting its bill through, but the measure came to the House too late in the session to secure action, although the House committee took favorable action on the measure.

passed. This law increased the size of the homestead that can be taken up in Alaska office depends upon the amount of business from eighty to 320 acres. Under the Alaska homestead act of 1898, the size of the homestead was fixed at eighty acres, and not a postmasters received an increase in salary. single entry has been made under that law. Each of the offending postmasters will The reason for this was explained to be probably be removed from office. of land when they could obtain 160 acres in any of the states where public land was

"A bill allowing special surveys to be made of coal lands in Alaska was passed by the House, but met defeat in the Senate, being objected to by Senator Heitfeld as his last official act as senator. There are from 20,000 to 50,000 acres of coal lands in Alaska which could be worked if special surveys were permitted to be made for the location of the lands. This, however, would interfere with the coal trade of some of the Northwestern States to that country, and this is given as the reason for the

## Koch's Report on Typhoid.

Berlin Correspondent Glasgow Herald. The medical department of the War Office publishes a report by Professor Koch on the combating of typhoid. The professor remarks that sanitary reforms in the towns have done much for the prevention of the disease, while in the country it is still widespread on account of the small attention paid there to matters of health. Typhoid is, according to Professor Koch. essentially transferable. He has found that in typhoid districts children very often fall ill without the doctor or any authority being called in, so that the illness can easily be passed on to others, especially as children are able to compass it without any great disturbance of their general health. The only means of preventing typhoid from spreading consists, he says, in the complete isolation of the sick, and on these lines he has so successfully experimented at Treves that he was able to stamp it out completely in a group of villages in the neighborhood notorious for the frequency of its typhoid cases. Professor Koch, at the conclusion of hi report, suggests that a new institution for the combating of infectious diseases should be founded.

## Chicago Railroad Rules.

Philadelphia Record. Traveling will be made safer by a rule adopted by most of the railways centering in Chicago that at a danger signal a train must be brought to a full stop. Starting from a full stop, the train may be expected to be really under control of the engineer. The companies are also preparing to spend money freely in developing the best signal system, and not least important is the announcement that efforts will be made to keep crews in fine physical condition. Many accidents have occurred because an engineer or a brakeman had been worked too many hours without sleep.

Big Railroad Plans for the West. Collier's Weekly

Railroad improvement plans that may original projection of the transcontinental lines are announced from two rival quarters. Both of them look forward to reducing the traveling time between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts to four days. Inasmuch

of time was necessary for little more than half the journey, and since, under such reiatively slow transportation, the farther West advanced to its present splendid develor ment, there must be very large and notable progress awaiting it under the new pro gramme of the railroads. The first announcement in this direction was made some weeks ago by President Harriman, of the Southern Pacific, who declared that he intended to make unprecedented alterations in roadbeds, to build some vast tunnels through the Sierra Nevada, and to reequip almost the entire system over which he has control. The second announcement now comes from President Hill, of th-

Northern, who has already taker tant steps toward the desired gos. "y reducing the curvature along the entire line of his road, and who has constructed a tunnel some eight miles in length for the purpose of getting rid of the old time-killing switchback. A long period may elapse before the great grades of the Western mountains permit of the extreme speed attained by the roads of the far East, but the progress foreshadowed by these two proposals is so much greater than anything that would have been thought of even as recently as a decade and a half ago, that it may not be a very heavy call upon the imagination to see that the daring of such men as Mr. Harriman and Mr. Hill may yet contribute a new conquest of the mountainous conti- | death in these organizations.

#### IN THE POSTAL SERVICE.

Curious Features Noted by Auditor for the Department.

Henry A. Castle in Washington Post. A Texas postmaster sometimes mingles observations on the weather with his official returns. He writes to the department: "We have needed rain badly, and the roof-soaker we got yesterday will benefit our crops; but the gully-washer that came to-day will impede the mails, I fear." The distinction between roof-soakers and gully-washers is believed to be indegenious to the Lone Star

At the Chicago postoffice a record is kept of the different ways of spelling the name of that city on mail addresses. At last accounts 287 varieties had been tabulated. Among the less intricate of these are. Zizazo, Jagjago, Hipiho, Jajijo and Chachicho.

The exasperating patron of the stamp window is the lady who demands a blackbordered 2-cent stamp to harmonize with her mourning stationery. Alligators over ten feet in length should

intrusted to the mails—some not over three feet long have been sent to the dead letter office. Mail matter of any kind addressed in a vague and indefinite way, such as to "The

most prominent physician," etc., is not de-

liverable. The postoffice refuses to accept

the responsibility of determining who is the most prominent physician, etc. A letter carrier thus tells how he received Christmas disappointment: "I suppose there are few carriers who will shrink from \$2 bill on Christmas morning, but I will always look upon one with suspicion. Walking up the stoop of Dr. Witmer, on Kenilworth place, on Christmas morning, he greeted me with a 'Merry Christmas!' wished him the same. 'You had better go around to the side door,' he said, 'my daughter wants to see you.' I walked around, and there stood the daughter with a new \$2 bill in her hand. 'Merry Christmas,' she said, at the same time giving me the \$2 bill. I wished her the same and

turned to go, when she replied, 'Bring me 100 2-cent stamps." The Washington city postoffice employs 462 clerks, while Cleveland, Ohio, with greater cash revenues, employs only 185. The franking privilege accounts for the excess. Out of a total of 1,611 arrests by postoffice nspectors in one year, 101 were postmasters, forty were assistant postmasters, sixty-five were clerks in postoffices, ten were railway postal clerks, twenty-seven were letter carriers, forty-three were mail carriers and nineteen were employed in minor positions in the postal service. The total number of postoffice burglars arrested was 327, and the remainder of 979 were persons not connected

with the service. Odd addresses cause great trouble. For instance, "M\$7" should be M. Siebenthaler;" a letter addressed with typewriter read "J. HilParis, Ky.," should be "J. Hill, Paris, Ky.;" another letter was addressed "Mr. Johnson, who drive white horse in his buggy. Cincinnati, O." Thousands of letters are mailed every day without the vestige of an address to indicate for whom they are intended. Many are

dropped into letter boxes without stamps. but with two pennies instead for the prepayment of postage-a decidedly hazardous eding. Millions of people know as little of the operations of the postal service, with which they are in daily touch, as they do of the precession of the equinox. An Indianapolis lover set fire to the contents of a street letter box into which he had seen his rival drop a missive presumably intended for the object of their joint and several affections.

A record-breaking sale of postage stamps is reported by the Chicago postoffice. The sale was 1,000,000 stamps, for which the purchaser gave a check for \$25,000. In one package were 500,000 4-cent stamps, and in the other the same number of 1-cent stamps. This is the largest individual purchase of stamps in the history of the Chicago post-

Postoffice inspectors have been investigating charges against certain Missouri ostmasters who were accused of increasng their salaries by means of soliciting ousiness from their offices. The plan was to write to friends living in other towns and request them to purchase their postage "A new homestead law for Alaska was stamps and postal cards from their offices. The salary attached to a presidential posttransacted at the office, and when these foreign purchases were considered several

traveler from the Pacific coast East on a fast express may go forward on his own train and mail a letter to himself. When he arrives at his destination he will and the letter already delivered. The explanation is that as soon as the train reaches an upgrade it splits into sections and the forward mail section rushes on

ahead It has been stated by the department that two-thirds of the gross weight of all the mail matter carried annually in the United States yields the government but \$4,000,000. The other one-third nets \$108,000,000. two-thirds comprises the mail matter that is transmitted at the second-class rate of 1 cent for each four ounces, and has included, besides newspapers, railroad guides, novels, law books and a great many other sorts of publications.

A Colorado postmaster, after applying repeatedly to the department for increased elp without success, forwarded this irresistible appeal: "The citizens of this neglected but necessary region are painfully aware that the people of our Eastern water front are created superior; born old and educated; endowed from aforetime with certain riparian rights, among which are universal knowledge, infallible wisdom and inherited supremacy. But when we see that the intellectual giants of Canal street, New York city, get eight mail deliveries a day and want ten, whereupon the postmaster, who has 1,600 letter carriers, calls for 200 more-why, then our people of Cactus Forks, who have three carriers and two deliveries, feel warranted in demanding one more carrier for the outskirts where there is no delivery. And we must have him." They got him.

## Fasting in Lent.

A great many people are now fasting

Christian Advocate.

through Lent. It is said there are over half a million men and women in this city who adhere to the strictest rules of the observance of Lent. Much that is said about this is ludicrous. Says a writer: "If you follow the dictates of the Roman Church you may enjoy only one square meal a day, and according to the menu of the average dinnergiver that one meal would not be complete. ou may not eat fish and fiesh at the same meal-nor must wine be served at any re-If people would live for the rest of their lives according to the rules laid down by the Roman Catholic authority in this city, unless sick and needing a special diet. the average duration of human life would be greatly lengthened and the public health much improved. Eminent physicians declare that the forty days of fasting as practiced here are of inestimable value to the health of the people who subject themselves to it. We long since discovered that, apart from the effects on the mind and the morals, more evils are produced by gluttony, hasty eating, eating between meals, and having the times of meals too near together, than by the use of ardent spirits in any degree compatible with the continuance of life. No human being needs more than one square meal a day. People may be healthy therewith, unless doing a vast mount of hard manua! labor. But fasting in Lent as distinguished from other periods is a yoke imposed by man, obligatory only on those who believe that the persons who impose it have a commis-

OPINION THAT WILL INTEREST MEM-BERS OF FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

Federal Judge Thayer Holds that Delinquency in Payment of Assessments Nullifles Policies.

ST. LOUIS, March 19.-In the United States Circuit Court of Appeals an opinion was handed down by Judge Thayer in the case of the Supreme Council, Royal Arcanum, versus Anna J. Taylor, which is remanded with instructions that the plaintiff is not entitled to recover. The decision will be of interest to fraternal organizations and members who are insured against

Anna J. Taylor is the widow of George F. Taylor, a member of the Royal Arcanum. Arapahoe Lodge, of Denver, Col. He was insured for \$3,000 in 1895 and died in November, 1900. Payment of the insurance certificate was contested on the ground that he had not paid the monthly assessment of October, 1900, due on the last day of that month, and was, therefore, suspended according to the by-laws.

The collector failed to pay Taylor's as-sessment for October, as he had been in the habit of doing when overdue, and when was tendered three days later, just before Taylor's death, it was refused on the ground that under the by-laws Taylor was nder suspension. Mrs. Taylor secured udgment against the Supreme Council which appealed

Judge Thayer, writing the opinion, says er the Supreme Council was cognizant of the practice of the collector in accepting the assessment of Taylor after he was deinquent, and whether it ratified such practice by accepting the delinquent's assessment in violation of its by-laws. He finds nothing in the evidence to warrant this assumption and orders the case remanded with instructions to the trial court to instruct the jury that the plaintiff is not entitled to recover.

#### SENATE ADJOURNS.

(CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.) the controversy had been concluded Senator mission the President had stated that he had no further communication to make to the Senate. He thereupon moved the final adjournment of the Senate, and this motion prevailed without division. In the open session of the Lenate at the beginning of the day little legislative business came before the Senate. A resolution was agreed to authorizing the committee on territories to sit during the recess to consider proposed bills relative to the district of Alaska and to meet at such time and place or places as the chairman may

Mr. Morgan introduced a resolution which recites that it is the duty of the United States to take action that will cause the abuses of the powers of taxation to cease; that there should be free trade between the United States and the insular possessions that the interest-bearing debt should be entinguished; that corporations employed for the purpose of monopoly are subject to the control of Congress and that Congress should make vigorous use of such powers. The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations: Consuls-Albert W. Swalm, consul

England; Montevideo, at Southampton, John E. Hopley, now consul at Southamp-ton, at Montevideo, Uruguay; Clarence Rice Slocum, of New York, at Warsaw, Russia. Postmaster-George W. Alstine, at Monti-Captains to be rear admirals in the navy

Francis A. Cook, Purnell E. Darrington. Also other promotions in the navy and Marine Hospital Service. The Senate confirmed all the nominations sent in to-day save that of an assistant surgeon in the Marine Hospital Service. The nominations made at this session that failed of confirmation are: William M. Byrne, district attorney of Delaware; William D. Crum, collector of customs, Charleston, George Sawter, assistant appraiser of merchandise, New York; Thomas S. Harris, Liveoak, Fla.; W. I Harris, Charleston, S. C.; Dallas Herbert, Commerce, Tex.; Elias J. M. Hopkins, Rockdale, Tex., and L. L. Lumsden, to be

# assistant surgeon in the Marine Hospital

President Palma Gratified. HAVANA, March 19 .- President Palma was to-day informed of the ratification by the United States Senate of the Cuban reciprocity treaty. He expressed his gratification at this action and added that the number of yeas was not greater than he had anticipated. He said that while the news of an earlier special session of the House would be welcome the reported intention of President Roosevelt to call a special session in autumn would allow the treaty the desired opportunity for discussion and ac-

The action of the Senate renews the hopes of business men that a satisfactory arrangement of rates and duties eventually will be reached. The conclusion of a permanent treaty awaits only the decision of the United States government as to whether or not it will claim sovereignty over the Isle of Pines. There is no doubt here that the sovereignty of Cuba will be conceded. PROVISIONS OF THE TREATY.

## Articles Which Will Be Admitted Un-

der Reduced Tariff. treaty ratified to-day by the Senate was | wide, to be the guest of the Union League negotiated in Havana, Dec. 11, 1902, between | Club. of San Francisco, on the occasion of Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, representing the United States, and Senors Carlos De Saldo and Jose M. Garcia Montes, representing Cuba. The United States Senate made several amendments to the document. As ratified by the Senate to-day it provides that all merchandise produced by either country which now enters the other duty free shall continue free of import dues. All other Cuban products imported into the United States shall enter at a reduction of 20 per cent. from the rate of duty imposed by the United States on such articles of merchandise. All imports into Cuba from the United States not entitled to free entry shall be given a reduction of 20 per cent. provided they do not fall within the herinafter named classes, as to which a greater reduction in duty is made.

Schedule A provides that the following articles shall be entitled to 25 per cent. reduction from the regular tariff: Machinery and apparatus of copper or its alloys or machines and apparatus in which copper or its alloys enter as the component of chief value; cast iron, wrought iron and steel, and manufactures thereof; articles of crystal and glass, except window glass; ships and water-borne vessels of all kinds, of iron or steel; whiskies and brandles fish, salted, pickled, smoked or marinated; fish or shell fish, preserved in oll or otherwise in tins; articles of pottery or earthenware now classified under Paragraphs 21 and 22 of the customs tariff of the Republic

Schedule B gives a reduction of 30 per cent. on the following articles: Butter, the our of wheat, corn, the flour of corn or cornmeal, chemical and pharmaceutical roducts and simple drugs, malt liquors in ottles, nonalcoholic beverages, cider, mineral waters, colors and dyes, window glass, complete or partly made-up articles of hemp, flax, pita, jute, henequin, ramie and other vegetable fibers now classified under the paragraphs of Group 2, Class 5, of the customs tariff of the Republic of Cuba; musical instruments, writing and printing paper, except for newspapers, cotton and manufactures thereof, except knitted goods (see Scheudle C), all articles of cutlery. boots, shoes and slippers now classified unper Paragraphs 197 and 198 of the custom; tariff of the Republic of Cuba; gold an silver plated ware, drawings, photographs, engravings, lithographs, cromolithographs, oleographs, etc., printed from stone, zinc, aluminium, or other material, used as labels, flaps, bands and wrappers for tobacco of (except paper for cigarettes and excepting maps and charts), pasteboard and manufactures thereof now classified under Paragraphs 157 and 164, inclusive, of the customs tariff of the Republic of Cuba; common or ordinary soaps, now classified under Para-graph 105, Letters A and B, of the customs tariff of the Republic of Cuba; vegetables ickled or preserved in any manner; all wines, except those now classified under Paragraph 279 (a) of the customs tariff of the Republic of Cuba.

Schedule C gives a reduction of 40 per cent. on the following: Manufactures of

cluded in the preceding schedules; cheese; fruits, preserved; paper pulp, perfumery and essences; articles of pottery and earth-enware now classified under Paragraph 20 of the customs tariff of the Republic of Cuba; porcelain; soaps, other than com-mon, now classified under Paragraph 106 of the customs tariff of the Republic of Cuba; umbrellas and parasols; dextrine and glucose; watches; wool and manufactures thereof; silk and manufactures there-

of; rice; cattle. It is specifically agreed that tobacco, in any form, of the United States or its insular possessions shall not be given any concession or rebate of duty when imported

Both countries agree that the rates of duty granted during the life of the treaty shall be preferential as respects like imports from other countries. It is specificalprovided that, while the treaty is in force, no Cuban sugars shall be admitted into the United States at a greater reduction than 20 per cent from the present tariff rates, and that no sugar produced by any country other than Cuba shall be admitted into the United States by treaty or convention while the new treaty is in force at a lower rate of duty than that imposed by existing law.

Provision is made against any impairment of the effect of the treaty by means of national or local taxes or charges. The treaty contains articles by which either country may renounce it should changes in the other's tariff deprive the objecting nations of its tariff advantages, or giving six months' notice and a new treaty may likewise be negotiated in certain events. If not renounced the treaty shall continue in effect for five years from the date it goes into effect, which shall be ten days after exchange of ratifications. After five years it shall continue in effect from year to year until the expiration of one year from the date either country serves notice of its intention to terminate the treaty.

ALCOHOL IN THE ARTS.

#### Abolishing the Tax on It Would Block Tariff Revision.

WASHINGTON, March 19 .- When Congress convenes in regular session in December, or in extra session in October or November, the members who advocate tariff revision will be confronted with a proposition of great importance to the manufacturers of the United States which, if carried out, would make any general revision of the tariff impracticable. This is to make alcohol used in the arts free of the internal revenue tax. If this is done it will cost the government about \$20,000,000 a year in revenue. Years ago Congress provided a rebate equal to the tax, but it was found at that time impossible to provide treasury regulations to prevent fraud. was then deemed impossible to distinguish between alcohol used in the arts and that used for other purposes. It is thought that this difficulty can be overcome. If manu-facturers are enabled to get alcohol free of tax they will be able to manufacture soap,

perfumes, hats, etc., on an equality with the manufacturers of Europe There are three methods in use abroad preventing fraud by the alleged use of alcohol in the arts when it is not so used. In Switzerland the perfumery manufacturer goes to the government, which has a monopoly of the manufacture of alcohol. He gives the ingredients to be used. The official mixes it and makes a concession in the price of alcohol. In Great Britain alcohol for use in the arts is methyated. A small percentage of wood alcohol and of naphtha is mixed with it. Thus, if it is used to make any liquor it can be detected by mixing it with water. If the alcohol has not been methylated it is clear. But if methylated it at once clo the deception is discovered. In Germany the manufacturer declares on his honor that the alcohol he buys is for use in the arts only. If he has lied and is discovered he is never thereafter permitted to pur-

#### chase alcohol without paying a tax. Army Officers to Be Promoted.

WASHINGTON, March 19 .- Col. Peter C. Haines, corps of engineers, is to be promoted to the rank of brigadier general and retained on the active list until his statutory retirement in July, 1904. He will be appointed to the vacancy created by the promotion of Brig. Gen. B. F. Wade to the rank of major general on the statutory retirement on April 11, of Maj. Gen. Robert P. Hughes in command of the Department of Califor-Quartermaster General Luddington Postmasters and Inspector General Breckinridge each will be promoted to the grade of major general on the retirement of General Hughes. and each will be retired in that rank on the

day of their promotion, thus leaving a vacancy for the promotion of General Wade.

Increase in Postoffice Clerks. WASHINGTON, March 19.-The Postoffice Department to-day announced another list of increases in number and salaries of cierks at first and second-class presidential ostoffices. Among them are Brooklyn, twenty additional clerks and salaries of 287 clerks increased, the increase aggregating \$32,000; Detroit, thirteen additional clerks and salaries of eighty clerks increased, aggregating \$8,300; Omaha, six additional clerks and salaries of forty-four clerks increased, aggregating \$4,400, and Cin-cinnati, fourteen additional clerks and salaries of 132 clerks increased, aggregating

## National Capital Notes.

WASHINGTON, March 19 .- The Caribbean squadron, commanded by Rear Admiral Coghlan, now cruising in the vicinity of Honduras, will be reinforced shortly by the cruisers San Francisco and Raleigh, which recently has undergone an overhaul-

President Roosevelt to-day received an invitation, engraved on a plate of solid gold WASHINGTON, March 19 .- The Cuban | six inches long and three-fourths of an inch his visit to that city on his approaching Western trip. The plate weighed eight and a half ounces. The invitation was presented by Col. George H. Pippy, president of the club, and was accepted by the President with expressions of cordial appreciation. He will be the guest of the club at a anquet Thursday evening, May 14. The circulars asking for bids for the three 16,000-ton battleships authorized by the last naval appropriation act will be issued tomorrow. The ships will be practically identical with the Connecticut and Louisiana, the principal change being slightly heavier armor for the superstructure and slightly lighter armor at the top of the regular armor belt. The bids are to be opened June 3. The ships are to be comted within forty-two months. The President to-day announced the following men to serve as members of the board of visitors to the West Point Military Academy: Col. D. B. Henderson, of Iowa; George G. Baxter, of Colorado; Col. Asbury Coward, president of the South Carolina Military Institute; Joseph G. Darlingion, of Philadelphia; William A. Pew, jr., of Boston; the Rev. Ernest M. Stires, Thomas's Church, New York, and J. G. Schmidlapp, of Cincinnati.

## CANNOT RAISE THE MAINE.

Spaniards Will Not Be Permitted to

Remove the Wreck at Havana. NEW YORK, March 19.-A dispatch from Havana received in Boston says, according to the correspondent there of the Times: "The Cuban Republic will not give the Spanish government the contract to remove the wreck of the old Maine from the Harbor of Havana. President Palma, after a conference with United States Minister Squiers, caused this information to be transmitted through proper channels to Spain's consul general and diplomatic agent. The initiative taken by Spanish Minister Abarzu seeking an appropriation from the Madrid Cortes to enable the crown to bid upon the work and undertake the extraction of the wreck, while it may be appreciated by those spaniards innocent of the charge of comlicity in the destruction of the old Maine, cannot but be regarded in Cuban government circles as inopportune and premature and calculated to revive a question which could have undesirable results. The resident and Cabinet are indisposed to end encouragement to such a proposition which would contribute to the weakening of their present good relations with one or the other of the governments most interested in the outcome of the new industry which the Spanish Ministry would have the vernment of Cuba authorize that of

HAVANA, March 19.-The secretary of the treasury has received a proposal to remove the wreck of the United States battleship Maine. It came from an individual American, whose name the secretary declines to disclose. The proposition does not call for payment either way. Pending acceptance it has been decided to inclithe Maine in the advertisements for the removal of various wrecks.

fadrid to undertake.